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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

VOL. XX, NO. 31.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

## POINTERS FOR WORKERS

### AMERICAN IMPERIAL EXPLOITRESS ANGERS FRENCH TOILERS.

Socialist Labor Party State Tickets—Unreliability of Census Figures—Nebraska S. P. Paper's Giveaway—Bryan on Roosevelt Photographs Self.

If certainly is significant of things that an angry crowd of workers in France chose the estate of an American millionaire for the performance of deeds of violence. In all likelihood the American exploiteress conducted herself in France with that arrogance which ever marks the tyrant in the robes of democracy. A daughter of democratic America whose estate comes from plunder is just the character to indulge abroad in such a manner as to irritate her victims into an excess of rage.

Students of psychology, who have hitherto given to the so-called Socialist party the palm for Queerness upon the strength of that party's having conceived the idea of a "demi-Socialist" are now exercised over the question whether the palm for Queerness does not rightly belong to Mlle. Gaby Delys, the Parisian dancing girl who conceived the role of a "demi-virgin." Surely a "demi-virgin" is an unsurpassable Queer's imagining, argue some of the palm-givers; not so, answer other palm-givers; and they insist that decidedly Queer though the imagining of a "demi-virgin" is, 'tis not half as much of a Queer as the imagining of a "demi-Socialist."

At last justice is done to Edgar Allan Poe. By a vote of 69 out of 97 this American genius enters the Hall of Fame. This is a victory that speaks well for our generation. Against Poe were arrayed the bitter crew of plagiarists whose hatred is bitter of the intellect they have stolen from; against him were the Pharisees who ever seek to cleanse the outside of their platter with the external show of morality; against him were the clerical owls capable only of screeching and blinking at the sight of light. These were all rolled in the dust. The power of Genius asserted itself triumphant. An analysis of the vote for Poe shows that, of the 69 votes he received, 21 were cast by college presidents, 17 by professors of history and scientists, 18 by publicists, editors and authors, and 13 by jurists, while the vote came from New England and the South, the Middle States, the Far and the Middle West—truly a national homage that does honor to the land.

With the announcement in this issue of a full Socialist Labor Party ticket in Colorado there are now nineteen States in which the militant Socialists of the land need not face the disagreeable alternative of either disfranchising themselves, or casting their votes away.

"Padding" is the charge now brought against the Census of 1910. The reports are that "never before were there disclosed such glaring instances of fraud as have marked the counting of noses in the United States this year."

The reports are not to the effect that this year's frauds in the counting of noses substitute the previous year's frauds in jacking up the wages. The conclusion is justifiable that this year's padding does not substitute the previous year's "doctoring," but that the "padding" has been added to the "doctoring." Day by day the Census publication becomes a more and more unreliable, misleading and fraudulent document.

With a candor (or is it simplicity) that is admirable the "Weekly Enterpriser," Lincoln, Neb., Socialist party organ of the 17th of this month, jubilantly describes the meetings of the S. P. candidate for Governor with these words: "His meetings remind you of the days of Populism." The description is graphic, synoptic, prophetic.

The Des Moines, Ia., "News," having asked Mr. Bryan what he thought of Roosevelt, received this answer:

"It's an interesting study. I am watching him. You will notice that the quality of his insurgency varies according to locality. He appears to be a great deal more of an insurgent in Kansas than in New York. As for his new nationalism I am not quite certain. If he will submit a diagram showing what is new in his national-

ism and national in his newism I will try to pass judgment upon it. But in what he has been saying and doing there is not very much that is either new or national."

Change Bryan for Roosevelt, and Roosevelt for Bryan, and the above will still fit.

The New York morning papers of the 20th are mostly full with the report of Assistant District Attorney Robert Elder's testimony bringing graft home upon a large number of Senators in the matter of the Anti-Race Track bill. Who is reading the report with keenest interest? The men implicated? No. They, of course, are interested; but the keenness of their interest in the reports is nothing to the keenness of interest with which a very much larger number of folks, wholly disconnected with that particular affair, are studying the questions and answers. That large number of folks are receiving a liberal education on how to conduct themselves, and what mistakes not to make, when they shall have a chance to try bribery. These folks are simply quivering with peculiar quiver as they peruse the report of Assistant District Attorney Elder's examination—Stop graft, bribery, cheating under a social system whose chief staple is insecurity of living! Fudge!

To judge by Milwaukee reports the Socialist party candidate for Congress Victor L. Berger might go to school to, and learn economics from the Republican party in his city. At a public meeting the Republican McGee, answering Berger's loudly made promises to lower prices, pointedly said: "The Social Democratic party can not lower the high cost of living, and any one who says he can is a liar." The language may not be parliamentary; it certainly is a "bull's eye."

Postal banks, a clumsy plan to balk the flow of cash into the regulation banks, is up against it. All manner of impediments are being thrown in its way; and the impediments proceed in organized form from the administration in Washington. Originally intended to give a chance to depositors in small and large cities to keep their shekels from being used against themselves by the banking interests, word now comes from Washington that the appropriation to install the system is too small to extend it to all parts.—Query: Were the Insurgents who pushed this plan participants in the deception?

The third plank in the platform of the A. F. of L. Labor party ticket that has been set up in the State of Washington reads like a slap in the face of Mr. John Mitchell. When the Commission was in session in the great coal miners' strike of 1902 and Mr. Mitchell was on the stand, he indignantly spurned the accusation of being in favor of abolishing child labor. The third plank of the Washington Labor party demands the "non-employment of children under sixteen years of age."

A Wisconsin Republican member of Congress is reported to say: "I'm afraid of the Socialist vote this year, but," referring to the very bourgeois radical platform adopted by the Wisconsin Republican party this year, he added cheerfully, "maybe our platform will hold them in line for us." It must be a great comfort to the Socialist party to feel that their platform can be so nearly duplicated by the bourgeoisie.

The item in the newspapers announcing "a fight ahead" at the coming meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution is no news at all. It would be news if the Daughters were to meet without fighting. An organization that incarnates exactly the opposite at all points of what the American Revolution stood for and yet pretends to be of that Revolution, is too palpably at fistcuffs with facts not to be at perpetual fistcuffs with itself.

Roosevelt may certainly go down in history as a shining illustration of Nemesis overtaking the evil-doer. Within three years of the day that he calumniated three innocent men, at the time awaiting trial, and since acquitted, as "undesirable citizens" he is himself being denounced by men of standing in his own Republican party as "the leading menace to this country to-day."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

## OPEN LETTER

To Dr. Karl Liebknecht,  
En tour in the United States.

Comrade:—

As a delegate of the German Social Democracy to the International Congress at Copenhagen you will remember that a Resolution on Unity from the French delegation being before the house, I called upon the delegation of the Socialist party to take the platform and make statement of what the Congress had to expect of them in the matter. Six years before, at Amsterdam, the first resolution for Unity came up, and although it was boisterously applauded by the S. P. delegation, the officers of the S. P. rejected the unity proposition made by the Socialist Labor Party. In view of that the Copenhagen Congress was entitled to know whether the equally boisterous applause bestowed by the S. P. delegation upon the second Resolution on Unity was to be taken seriously, or was only a platonic demonstration. And I added that, as far as the S. L. P. was concerned, it stood ready to unite upon no conditions other than the principles enunciated by the International Congress—liberal immigration; the recognition of the permanent and revolutionary mission of the economic organization, that is Unionism; and minority representation.

You will also remember the answer officially made by the S. P. delegation—"unity had already been effected in America"; "the S. L. P. did not exist"; "what was left of the S. L. P. was one man who had whimsical notions about Unionism, was an enemy of the Labor Movement, and spent his time in heaping abuse upon the S. P."

Notwithstanding the rush of your tour in America it cannot be otherwise than that you will perceive more than one fact which does not square with the allegation that "the S. L. P. does not exist." Notwithstanding the Chinese Wall that the S. P. tries to raise around you, lest you discover facts detrimental to their fiction of "unity being already effected in America," quite enough facts must have leaped over the Wall, or peeped through its chinks, conclusively establishing the existence of an active and virile S. L. P. Movement in the land.

The actual facts, however fractionally they may reach, cannot choose but puzzle you. The question is bound to rise to your mind—

What's it all about?

Although your tour in America is primarily agitations in the interest of Socialism in general, and not undertaken for purposes of observation, investigation and study, the presentation of a little bunch of certain facts, facts that are fresh and readily verified, will surely be welcomed. They will afford you an insight into the "lay of the land"; they will be of assistance in further inquiries; they will throw light upon "what's it all about."

In February of this year the trolley employees of Philadelphia, the third city of the land, rebelled for better conditions. They went on strike. Goaded by the cynic brutality of both the Company and the political administration of the city, the central body, in which almost all the Unions of Philadelphia were represented, considered, deliberated and finally decided to stand by their struggling fellow proletarians of the trolley lines. A general strike was voted and ordered—and the order was obeyed by almost all the Unions. Among the few Unions that answered the order with flat disobedience were the Philadelphia Locals of the United Brewery Workmen of America, with headquarters in Cincinnati, O., although they had themselves voted, on the central body, for the order calling out the workmen of

the city on a general strike.

The act of the large majority of the industrial proletariat of Philadelphia was a healthy manifestation of Labor solidarity; the act of the brewery workers was an act of ignominious desertion.

In sight of this double manifestation the Socialist press of the land divided:—

The press of the S. L. P. applauded the strike; poured into Philadelphia all the agitational literature that it could in order to invigorate the men in battle; and, consistently with such conduct, it condemned the desertion of the brewery Locals.

The press of the S. P., on the contrary, while it also boomed the strike, yet, with typical inconsistency, approved the deserters' conduct either with silence, or even outspokenly. In this outspoken approval the S. P. organ, the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," set the pace, and was closely followed by another S. P. paper, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." On March 19 of this year, the strike being then at its height, and increased pressure being brought upon the brewery workers to join, the Philadelphia "Tageblatt" came out with a leading editorial sustaining the brewers in their desertion of their fellow workers—sustaining them in the same breath that the paper admitted that the brewers owed to these very workers the favorable economic conditions which they, the brewers, enjoyed. And the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the next day, March 20, reproduced the bulk of that "Tageblatt" editorial with obvious satisfaction.

Nor was this all. Amid the approval, on the part of the S. P. press, that silence implies, but loud condemnation by the S. L. P., the "Tageblatt" published at frequent intervals, running all the way during the strike, a series of articles entitled "Transit Gespräche" (Transit Talks), in which the strike was ridiculed, calumniated and stabbed in the back;—and these articles were furnished by the Rapid Transit Company against which the strike was on,—and they were paid for in cash. See, for instance, "Tageblatt" of March 10, 1910.

Nor yet was this all. At this fall's convention of the Brewery workers they rewarded the S. P. with a \$1,000 bonus for its conduct during the Philadelphia strike. Where an organization supports a party with moneys and withholds its votes the gift is a bribe. It goes without saying that when Socialism is bribed it is not bribed in the interest of Socialism.

Only one little bunch of facts is here cited. Upon inquiry and investigation you will be able to multiply them indefinitely.

In the "Neue Zeit" for last September 16, J. Karski, writing upon the late Copenhagen Congress, refers to the "lamentable fact that the English and American Trades Unions are not permeated with the spirit of the class struggle!" And he correctly adds: "Where this spirit is lacking, neither can the sense of international solidarity assert itself." Leaving England aside, Karski's charge is true, and so is his conclusion. The opportunity for international solidarity to arise is next to none where national solidarity is hacked to pieces; and the opportunity for national solidarity to develop is blocked if the hacking to pieces is done under the shield of a party that calls itself Socialist, and to the orchestration of ribald denunciations of the S. L. P. for preaching the doctrine of the class struggle, and condignly castigating its shameful violations.

What the capitalist cannot himself do in the way of benumbing and

smashing the Spirit of the Class Struggle, he leaves for his paid "Labor Lieutenants" in the Unions to do; and what not even these can do becomes vastly easier for a body that sails under the colors of Socialism to accomplish. True enough the S. P. disclaims all sympathy with the Civic Federation, the capitalist patron of the A. F. of L. and kindred bodies. True enough the S. P. even denounces the Civic Federation—

But Esau's hand suits ill with Jacob's voice.

The little bunch of facts cited above serves also as a sample illustration to dispose of a very common delusion, the delusion that the S. P. fits American conditions better than does the S. L. P. The little bunch of facts cited above demonstrates the S. P. to be a平原 imitation of European conditions absent in America. In Europe such abortions as Civic Federation Unions are known only as horrible exceptions. In America they are the horrible rule. One more evidence of this may be gathered from the most significant fact that the non-Union staff of the Victoria Cafeteria in San Francisco walked out this very month so soon as it was announced that the A. F. of L. culinary Unions were about to "unionize" the establishment. Those non-Union, unorganized workers, held, based upon an extensive experience, that so soon as the A. F. of L. "unionized" the place wages would be cut all around and intenser work forced upon them. European tactics, under such circumstances, are inapplicable here. In fact a careful ascertaining of the facts and weighing of them exposes the S. P. as a misfit in America. The slump in the S. P. vote proves the fact; the S. P.-man A. M. Simon's statement that his party had become a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage earners of America corroborates the fact; the colossal circumstance that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," which once enjoyed a circulation of about 25,000 has, despite the increase in the population of German proletarians, dropped probably below 5,000, accentuates the fact.

The little bunch of facts cited above, as a sample, may help you to understand the situation in America, and enable you to pick your way independently in the course of further inquiry. The little bunch of facts accounts for the S. L. P.'s vitality against all odds, and assures its indestructibility. The little bunch of facts accounts for the persistent opposition on the part of the leadership of the S. P. to treat with the S. L. P. as a body, and to decline all Unity except with members individually. In no other way could the S. L. P. be throttled, and the S. P. have full swing.

The little bunch of facts accounts for the S. L. P.'s firm determination not to disband. To disband would be to desert the Cause of the American wing of the International.

Finally, the little bunch of facts proves the necessity of Unity,—speedy Unity, upon the principles of the International Congress—the principles of liberal immigration and the recognition of the revolutionary mission of the economic organization, without which the Spirit of the Class Struggle cannot rise in America, and neither international nor national solidarity assert themselves; and the principle of minority representation, without which the individual S. L. P. member would otherwise become a share in the responsibility for all other "little bunches of fact" that the S. P. may and would otherwise undoubtedly undoubtably engender.

Fraternally,  
EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

municipal ownership humbug and pure and simple swindle in this State.

I arrived at Winona on October 12, and proceeded to look up the local organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, Section, Grant Campbell. When I found him and identified myself, he laid down his tools and we went to hold a noon-day meeting at the Winona wagon works. During my stay in that city I was assisted by Campbell and others.

Winona is an industrial city of about 25,000 population. The surrounding country is thickly settled by small farmers, who are affected by the development and growth of capitalism in the same manner as all members of the middle class.

I stayed here four days. One thousand leaflets were distributed, 55 pamphlets were sold and seven subscriptions for the Party press secured. Three applications for membership in the Section of the Socialist Labor Party were received.

The Public Ownership party, as the S. P. is called here, was conspicuous by its absence from all of our meetings. The fact is that there is not much of that party left at Winona and it is due to the intrepid activity of our members.

Rudolph Katz.

## ATTENTION, MILWAUKEE!

The members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee should bear in mind that the last opportunity to register is on Tuesday, November 1. This must be attended to. The County Clerk has set a day aside. The day is not definitely announced, watch daily papers for date between November 1 and November 5 when the voters can receive full instructions how to vote on the voting machine. All S. L. P. men should obtain these instructions. Don't forget to vote for our Congressional candidates:

CHAS. HENTCHELL, 4th Cong. Dist.  
KARL OBERHEU, 5th Cong. Dist.  
ALB. Schnabel, Organizer.

## PACK OF MASQUERADES.

Characterization of Socialist Party by Stodel.

Rockville, Conn., October 18.—In carrying the message of the Socialist Labor Party to workingmen of the cities of this State, I have covered, since October 12, the towns of Mystic, Stonington, Panacatuck, Norwich and Willimantic. Many leaflets on "Wages and High Prices" were given away, some seventy-five pamphlets disposed of and nine subscribers secured for the Weekly People.

The towns of Mystic, Stonington and Panacatuck are known as "no license" towns. That means there are no saloons such as are known elsewhere, in the places. Instead, the drug-stores take care of dispensing drinks. And they do it so well that in one drug store section sixteen deaths from wood alcohol were reported in a few months recently. One of these "pharmacies" not long ago sold 160 bottles of intoxicants one evening when a sociable was being conducted in its neighborhood; there was great need of consulting the drug store that night.

I came across some hand bills and folders which the "Socialist" party is handing out as educational matter. The contents show how little of Socialist principles are advocated. That "how little" is absolutely none. And the "literature" itself is the best proof that the so-called Socialist party is but an aggregation of masqueraders. In an eight-page folder which came into my hands, I saw the "labor record" of some Connecticut representatives "in Congress." The votes of these representatives were given on such bills as the Eight Hour law, anti-pilotage bills, and ship subsidy, and objection is found with the Congressmen, either as they voted for or against a particular bill. Just as though, if these Congressmen had they voted in favor of a particular bill, would be entitled to be regarded as Socialists.

It should be stated that the folder I am referring to was made up of extracts from "Bobby" Hunter's speech, the S. P. candidate for Governor of the State. One looks all through the paper for an explanation of Socialism, of the law of wages, the commodity character of labor power, the evils of private ownership of the means of production and necessity of collective ownership, the correct form of working class organization politically and economically, but one doesn't find a word on these really vital matters.

This from R. M. Royce, candidate for Presiding Justice Court of Appeals on the S. P. ticket. "I believe in the exclusion of Asiatics, whose standards of life are incompatible with ours, and am willing to the utmost to exclude same. I am opposed to the importation of contract labor from any country, and I think it a question worthy of careful consideration by the laboring class as to whether all immigration ought not to be checked. It seems to me that the coun-

## ASIATIC IMMIGRATION

### OR FLAMES OF RACE HATRED FANNED BY SOCIALIST PARTY.

Its Candidates in California Help to Strangle Working Class Solidarity by Catering to Wrongful Policy of A. F. of L. Excluding Asiatics.

San Francisco, October 12.—The "Labor Clarion," official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council, has pre-published a list of questions for all candidates for office in the coming State elections to answer. The reply to these questions by Republicans, Democrats and Socialist party men can not be distinguished from one another. Here is a sample. It is written by E. M. Chase, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court on the S. P. ticket.

By E. M. Chase,  
Candidate for Justice Supreme Court.  
(1) I am opposed to Oriental immigration, and have been writing and working for exclusion of Asiatics for twenty

try has about as much raw material as it can digest at the present time."

This gentleman, you will note, thinks that it is a question whether all immigration should not be checked. He goes the previous "revisionist" one better. He amends the old familiar motto to read, "Workingmen of all countries unite EXCEPT Europeans, Asiatics, Australians, South Americans and Africans." Truly he has modernized Marx! We are not disposed to quarrel with the gentleman when he says that this "country has about as much raw material as it can digest at the present time." If this "student's" ethnological ideas are to be digested, then indeed we have much more "raw" material than we can digest.

Further on this scholar says, "The Socialist party believes in the election of the United States Senator by the direct vote of the people." Comment is superfluous.

Thus speaks K. J. Doyle, candidate for State Senator on the S. P. ticket. "I have been a member of the Exclusion League since its inception. Any further statement from me on this question is in my opinion unnecessary. I will certainly do all in my power to further any legislation which will accomplish its object."

Yet in this month's "International Socialist Review" the letter of Comrade Katayama to the "Vorwärts" is published with his condemnation of the S. P. for its jingoistic anti-Japanese attitude left out.

Chas. W. Hogue, S. P. candidate for the State Assembly, has this to say on exclusion: "I am in favor of the exclusion of Asiatics, also will say that no member of my family patronizes Asiatics."

It is high time that the Socialist Labor Party got into the field to expose this gentry who insult the name of Socialism with their weird and freakish theories.

The non-union staff of the Victoria Cafeteria in this city walked out following the announcement that the culinary unions would unionize the place. If the place is unionized, the men claim, some will be discharged, others will be forced "to double up," and the wages will be cut all around. The owners of the place insisted on unionizing and the men struck. What will be done is not yet known, tho the owners claim that the union will supply them with men.

Prosperity? Witness this. Two morning papers ran a column that painted a glowing picture of the good jobs that were going begging in the custom service for the want of applicants: seventy dollars a month and holidays and Sundays off, besides a month's vacation. The result was that great masses of unemployed invaded the rooms of the civil service commissioner in the Post Office Building. The corridors were choked with a crowd of eager work-wanters; the elevators were filled to bursting; the stairways resounded with the scrape and shuffle of many feet. And still they came; boys scared out of their teens; men with work-gnarled muscles and tired faces; men whose hair was turning grey more from worry than from age, men whose worn and frayed apparel proclaimed the long and losing battle with unemployment, comparatively well dressed men with celluloid collars and new ready to wear clothes, staid "homeguards" and restless "floaters," all anxious to barter their labor-power for an existence. But the market was glutted, no labor power was in demand. Some one had played a cruel joke. The civil service office hung out placards and banners bearing the sad news that "No laborers were wanted." Still they piled in. The great crowd, disappointed and dejected, gathered in groups and demanded to know why they had been so brutally tricked. And still new arrivals continually augmented the crowd. It became impossible to transact the business of the Post Office. Finally the police were called to force the crowd to move and prevent any demonstration of the unemployed. And so they were driven off, herded like beasts are herded.

Sometimes it has happened in the cattle country that the price of beef was so low that it did not pay to ship cattle on the hoof. Then the cattle men would turn out their herds to shift for themselves, to starve or survive as they might. There is an unpleasant analogy between the two cases.

A. R.

## PASSONNO ARRIVES HERE

### S. L. P. CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR SAYS STATE'S IN FINE SHAPE

**Never Have Workers So Eagerly Drunk in the Principles of Socialism—Its Logical Principles, Solving Their Difficulties, a Revelation to Them—S. P. Rank and File "Getting Next" to Leadership.**

Frank E. Passonno, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, arrived in New York City last week for a week's work in pursuance of the vigorous campaign he has been carrying on all over the state. Strike the iron while it is hot, is Passonno's motto, and he will keep right on the go until the eve of election.

Just previous to his arrival, the S. L. P. candidate had covered the cities of Norwich, Binghamton, Port Jervis and Middletown. Everywhere the results were most encouraging, and spurred him on to do his levelbest in spreading the propaganda.

Even in Norwich, the smallest of the towns recently visited, a solid audience of 200 stood the meeting out, showed their attention by breathless interest and keen questioning, and if no great amount of literature was sold, it was only because it was too long after pay day. In Binghamton, too, a good meeting was held, and leaflets eagerly accepted and studied by the audience.

Port Jervis and Middletown, however, were the star spots. "At Port Jervis," said Passonno glowing, "in the heart of the shoe-workers' and railroadmen's district, we held a splendid meeting Saturday night. Intelligent and far-seeking questions were asked, and the answers studiously taken in. One feature of this meeting was the group of S. P. men who remained after adjournment. We talked over the Unity question. They all agreed upon the necessity for it, and when the facts were made known they unhesitatingly charged their own leaders with standing in the way. They wound up by all buying copies of the pamphlet 'Unity.' Every one of them declared he knew vastly more of what Socialism really meant, after the meeting than before. One went so far as to apologize for his party's stand on the trade union question."

The experience of Roosevelt's man Stimson in this same city Port Jervis perhaps explains the avidity with which S. L. P. doctrines are taken up by the workers. Stimson, said Passonno, addressed an audience of 500 workingmen in front of the Fowler House. He made a great talk about "privilege" and "anti-privilege" being the issues of the campaign, and denounced the Rochester convention as "ruin from Tammany Hall." Then a bunch of local politicians around him tried to start "Three cheers for Stimson!" They got not a response from the crowd.

In Middletown, his next stop, Passonno used this story with good effect: "I told my audience of several hundred," he said, "that 'graft' was an issue clean over their heads. It did not matter to them one way or another. The only 'graft' that affects the wage worker is the 'graft' the employer works on him in the shop. They saw the point. After the meeting adjourned they would not let me go. A group, among whom about fifteen S. P. were prominent, kept me there answering questions for nearly an hour. 'What is the cause of the high cost of living?' 'What are the details of industrial unionism?' were some of the topics discussed. The S. P. men universally admitted they understood Socialism better than ever before in their lives, and one enthusiastically purchased five Labor News pamphlets, slapping them significantly, and saying, 'That's the stuff!'

"All in all," continued Passonno, "never has S. L. P. agitation found such solid attention and ready response as this campaign. The workers at last realize there's something wrong, but they don't know what. When the S. L. P. comes along with its clear, convincing and logical explanation of their whole trouble, it is a revelation to them. The attention given our principles is markedly greater this year than I have ever seen it. The shifting crowd about an S. L. P. stand is now a thing of the past. When the workers come, they stay."

The rank and file of the Socialist party, too, are changing their attitude. They are evidently 'getting next' to their leadership. They deplore the bourgeois reformism sailing under the Socialist colors in Milwaukee, and look forward to the time they will be able to get rid of Berger and those like him. They admit that it is the S. L. P. which

keeps the S. P. even as straight as it is, and regret the division in the forces. When I ask them why they don't do something, then, to further unity, they almost invariably promise to put their shoulder to the wheel. Encouraging? Encouraging's no name for it. It is positively inspiring to see the way the proletarians of the state are turning toward the light whenever it is presented to them."

Passonno will remain in this vicinity for the rest of the week, speaking at Port Richmond, Brooklyn, Paterson and Yonkers, besides several meetings in Manhattan. He then goes up the Hudson and into Connecticut until election day.

### SENTIMENT FOR UNITY.

#### HUNTER MEETS S. P. MEN WHO FAVOR IT.

James T. Hunter, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Socialist Labor Party ticket in New York, is keeping up the good work of acquainting the workingmen throughout the State with the principles of the Party. To date Hunter has met everywhere with good receptions.

There have been one or two places where the workers were afraid to allow their bosses to see them listening to a Socialist speaker, but even there Hunter was successful in sowing some Socialist thoughts by disposing of pamphlet literature.

One of the encouraging facts noticed by Hunter is that in various places, Socialist party members, those who refuse to be swayed by prejudices, are eager to have unity of Socialist forces in the country. Quite a few of these S. P. men are unaware of the treachery of their leaders in high-handedly rejecting the proposal of the Socialist Labor Party to discuss the possibility of Socialist unity on the basis laid down by the International Socialist Congress. The privately-owned S. P. press is responsible for the utter darkness of the S. P. rank and file on this matter of unity.

On this matter of a union of the Socialist forces, Hunter, in a report to the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, states that at Oseida he found the local organizer of the Socialist party strongly favoring unity. Another S. P. man named Sanders told Hunter he came from York, Pa., and the entire Local S. P. at that place freely admitted that the S. L. P. was far ahead of them in having the correct working class principles and position, and they wanted unity.

At Auburn Hunter had another pleasant reception at the hands of S. P. men. Relating his experiences there Hunter says that he was introduced to one E. H. Gohl, an artist, whose studio is used as S. P. headquarters. Upon Gohl being told that the S. L. P. were going to hold a meeting, he volunteered to loan the bench which the S. P. used for such purposes. "I asked then for a pole for my banner," continues Hunter, "and it was gladly given. I hung the Arm and Hammer up where it could be seen by all, and then started up. Perfect attention was given all the time. When I started to sell books they did go. The S. P. men bought also; they admitted it was the largest crowd and best attention for a meeting held in the middle of the week.

"After the meeting we went back to the studio and held a second meeting. There were three S. L. P. men and six S. P. members. Five of the latter were glad to hear all they could about the early struggles of the movement and most of them had heard for the first time from an S. L. P. standpoint the difference. They were told by Comrade Morris how true revolutionary Socialism was progressing up till 1896; how the vote in 1888 was but 2,000, and how it kept climbing up until it reached in 1898 over \$2,000, of which over 10,000 were cast in the city of New York, where now, after 12 years of fighting and the forces divided—the S. L. P. standing for true revolutionary Socialism, and the S. P. with a reform movement bending to suit every kind of a freak—we find that the vote of the two together is less in New York City than it was before the split.

"We parted better friends for the meeting. I gave them each a copy of the leaflet, 'The Difference,' and to my artist friend I gave 20 more as he wanted to have all his fellow members read it. He, bade me 'good bye' next day and hoped to see the two parties together soon."

**WAGE WORKERS IN WESTERN R. R. SHOPS LAY DOWN TOOLS.**  
St. Louis, October 21.—Over 2,500 wage workers exploited in the mechanical trades on the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain system walked out in sympathy with the striking machinists at ten o'clock this morning.

The exact number of men who quit work will not be acknowledged at the road's headquarters.

The order to quit was telegraphed last night to the boilermakers, blacksmiths and pipemen by the heads of their unions, after the machinists had been ignored and rebuffed by the general manager of the Missouri Pacific.

## COLORADO SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

### ADDRESSES THE WAGE WORKERS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Wage-earners of Colorado:

Once again the wage-earners of Colorado are to be given a chance to express at the polls a preference as to how and by whom they are to be governed. Before the day for depositing your ballot arrives the Socialist Labor Party desires to point out that the wage-earners of Colorado are poor, not because they do not work hard from early youth to old age, but because the mills, mines, railroads, etc., by which they produce the wealth of the nation are owned by private capitalists. These capitalists keep in their possession all that the workers produce except that small portion returned to the workers in the shape of wages.

On account of the fact that the workers do not own the means by which wealth is produced they are necessarily compelled to sell themselves to those who do, which makes their labor-power (themselves) a merchandise. It thus being made plain that the labor-power is a merchandise, therefore labor-power is governed by the same economic law as all other merchandise. This economic law is called the law of supply and demand.

This law of supply and demand affects wages in the same manner it affects the prices of any kind of goods—potatoes, flour, or anything else—and operates in this manner:

When the supply of potatoes is small and the demand for them is great, the price is high. When the supply is large and the demand small, the price is low.

So it is with your labor-power. When there is a scarcity of workers and the demand for them is great, their wages are high. When there are many workers looking for work and no jobs to be had, wages are low.

By the constant improvement of labor-displacing machinery, the introduction of simplified methods of production and the speeding up of those fortunate enough to be employed, the number of idle workers seeking jobs is increased.

The fact that the worker's labor-power is to-day merchandise and is bought and sold in the labor market renders futile their attempts to better their condition by voting into political power first one party, then another.

The present political government cannot be so amended as to protect the interests of all the workers by such laws as the initiative, referendum and recall, the direct primary, the headless ballot, or any other such amendments. These laws are made in the attempt of one set of capitalists to regulate the other set.

For instance, the primary law will take the control of political parties out of the hands of the politicians and place it in the hands of the newspapers. The workers cannot be benefited by such a law.

#### FOR THE WORKERS TO BETTER THEIR CONDITION THEY MUST OWN THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION OF WEALTH.

The condition of the workers is dictated by the shop, and to get possession of the shop, by developing class-conscious and intelligently organized industrial organizations, should be the object of the workers. Absolute economic freedom is the only thing that should be of any concern to them.

Political parties are instituted by the various capitalists for the purpose of regulating their conflicting interests. The top capitalists, or trust owners, want the political power in their hands for the purpose of furthering their interests. The small capitalists want that power for the same purpose. The large capitalists are putting the small ones out of business; the small ones wish to preserve themselves by "busting" the trusts. Political parties can assist these various capitalists because they are already in supreme control of the industries. Such laws as they pass are laws made in the interests of warring capitalist factions.

**REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM PARTIES REPRESENT THE CAPITALISTS ONLY. THEY CAN NOT HELP THE WORKERS.**

That both the Democratic and Republican parties are owned by the master class is nowhere plainer than right here in Colorado. Even the least informed voter of the state knows that the men who own and control the tramway, the telephone and the electric light companies, the coal, railroad and other big companies (commonly called the Interests) also own and control the Republican and Democratic parties.

The capitalists can give you a new "best" man or a new "labor leader" every year if you want one. Do you think your capitalist masters are going to try to beat you in the shop and then lose what they gain there by allowing some "best" man or "labor leader" to take the victory away from them by passing a "law" that will help the workers? Wake up. Stop

your dreaming!

Those workers who do not vote to abolish wage slavery are throwing their vote away.

You have had "best" men, "friends of labor" and labor leaders. In some states you have Democrats in control; in some states you have Republicans in control; in some places you have bogus Socialists in control. The condition of the workers is not bettered. The capitalists are in control of the shops; they can run them or close down. They make their own laws, and enforce them as they see fit.

Don't beg for crumbs when you are entitled to the whole loaf. By demanding the whole loaf, the boss class will throw you a sop to keep you still. By demanding only a sop, you get only what you deserve—a promise.

If you believe in abolishing wage slavery and getting the full product of your labor—which is to-day stolen from you by the idlers—vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, come and join our organization, study and learn how you are robbed and how to stop the robbery.

### COLORADO S. L. P. TICKET UP.

Nominations Made and Petitions Filed with State Secretary.

Denver, Colo., October 20.—The State ticket of the Socialist Labor Party has been filed with the Secretary of State and will appear on the official ballot at the election, November 8. An opportunity is thus given to every voter in the State, who endorses the Socialist Labor Party, position, to register his vote in favor of the Party's principles. The candidates are: For Governor, George Anderson of Denver; Lieutenant-Governor, J. U. Billings, Grand Junction; Secretary of State, L. Ginter, Colorado Springs; State Treasurer, A. Ohman, Denver; State Auditor, M. Hurwitz, of Denver; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. Mercer, of Denver.

The State Executive Committee will

need funds to carry on agitation, and desires all intending to contribute to send money to the State Secretary, George Anderson, 2312 East Third Avenue, Denver, Colo.

## CALIFORNIA SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

The Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Governor is CHARLES H. BERG, of San Francisco.

To vote this ticket at the polls on November 8, 1910, you will have to write the name of Charles H. Berg in the top space of the blank column of the ballot. The below is the

platform of the Socialist Labor Party. Read it carefully and compare with the others.

For further information apply to the California State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, L. C. Haller, Secretary-Treasurer, 317 E. Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal.

## PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of capitalist production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

# TROUNCES THE SOCIALIST PARTY

LOUISVILLE, KY., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SPEAKER RIDDLES BOGUS CONCERN.

The following is a speech which James H. Arnold, of the Socialist Labor Party in Louisville, Ky., delivered recently at an open-air meeting in that city. Arnold is the S. L. P. candidate for Congress in Louisville. In his speech, which was made against the Socialist party, Arnold thoroughly exposes the inconsistencies of that party. But he does more: he shows the weaknesses of existing trade unions and presents a remedy, a method by which workingmen can gain results in their struggle with the employing class. His speech follows:

"Fellow workingmen, I desire to call your attention, at the outset of my remarks, to two facts.

"The first fact is that the Socialist party claims to represent organized labor, or what it is pleased to term organized labor, viz., the various craft unions, at whose head stands Mr. Sam Gompers.

"The second fact is that the Socialist party also claims to stand for the overthrow of the existing social order, the capitalist system of society, and the establishment in its place of the co-operative commonwealth.

"Representatives stand for the same identical principles and policies that their constituents, or people represented, stand for.

"Do the capitalist craft union constituencies, which the Socialist party claims to represent, stand for the abolition of wage slavery, and the building of the co-operative commonwealth?

"By no means. Every time the craft unions have spoken officially on the subject of Socialism they have said they will have none of it. They are with their leaders loyal to the institution of wage slavery.

"If the Socialist party is really opposed to wage slavery, as it professes to be, how can it honestly represent craft union constituencies that are in favor of wage slavery?

"When Socialist party politicians claim to represent craft union constituencies they are either not sincere, or they are not Socialists. They are simply fishing for craft union votes; that is to say, for suckers.

"Now to fact number 2, the Socialist party's claim to stand for the overthrow of capitalism. We will add another claim of theirs, viz., that the trade, or craft, unions make up, or compose, one arm of the Labor Movement, the economic arm, while the Socialist party, itself, constitutes the other, the political arm. Here, then, we have according to the Socialist party politicians the great American Labor Movement with its two arms, the economic arm, and the political arm; and with one of its arms, the economic, this matchless 'labor movement' of theirs fights for the capitalist system, and with its other arm, the political, it fights against it.

"This 'labor movement' of theirs is most fearfully and wonderfully made. If such a 'labor movement' is the best the craft unionists and their S. P. leaders can build then I say it's about time for the fool killer to get busy."

"As to the truth of what I say of the craft unions and the Socialist party, I have in white and black the proof of every charge I bring against them.

"No doubt some of you have seen the souvenir that was gotten out by some enterprising craft unionists for distribution at the 'Labor Day' celebration. And you may have noticed in that 'Labor Day' souvenir a picture of Mr. Herman F. Young. Above that picture of Mr. Young you read the words, 'Vote for a Union man,' and under the picture the name, 'Herman F. Young, member Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 49,' the last line reading, 'Socialist party nominated.'

"Here Mr. Young is appealing for the votes of craft unionists on the ground of unionism, not on the strength of his socialism. Let us go into Mr. Young's aged unionism a bit, and see what kind of unionism it is he stands for, supports, and on the ground of which he is appealing to the capitalist, craft divided A. F. of L.-ites for their support at the polls.

"I will give you a short description of the kind of unionism Mr. Herman F. Young and his pure and simple Socialist political party stand for, and at the same time the kind that Arnold and the Socialist Labor Party do NOT stand for. It is from Oscar Ameringer and entitled

## CRAFT UNION SCABS.

There are three kinds of scabs; the professional, the amateur and the craft union scab.

The professional scab is usually a highly-paid, highly-skilled worker in the employ of strikebreaking and detective agencies. His position is that of a petty

officer in the regular scab army.

The amateur scab brigade is composed of bums, riff-raff, slum dwellers, rubes, tramps, imbeciles, college students and other undesirable citizens.

The last, and by far the most important class is the craft union scab.

Professional scabs are few and efficient. Amateur scabs are plentiful and deficient, and craft union scabs both numerous and capable.

The professional scab knows what he is doing, does it well and for the sake of the long green only.

The amateur scab, posing as a free-born American citizen, who scorns to be fettered by union rules and regulations, gets much glory (!), little pay and when the strike is over he is given an honorable discharge in the region where Darwin searched for the missing link.

The craft union scab receives less pay than the professional scab, works better than the amateur scab and doesn't fully realize that he is a scab.

He will take a pattern from a scab pattern maker, cast in it a union mold, hand the casting to as vile a scab as ever walked in shoe leather, and then proudly produce a paid-up union card in testimony of his unionism. Way down in his heart he seems to have a lurking suspicion that there is something not altogether right in his action, and it is characteristic of the craft union man who co-operates with scabs that he is ever ready to flash a union card in the face of innocent bystanders.

He doesn't understand that helping to run the shop while other workers bend all their energies to close the shop is scabbing. He relies on the name and seeks refuge behind a little pasteboard card.

When a strike is declared it becomes the chief duty of the organization to effect a complete shutdown of the plant. For that purpose warnings are mailed, or wired, to other places, to prevent workingmen from moving to the afflicted locality.

Pickets are stationed around the plant or factory, or harbor, to stop workers from taking the places of the strikers. Amateur scabs are coaxed, persuaded, or bullied away from the seat of the strike. Persuasion having no effect on the professional strikebreaker, he is sometimes treated to a shower of brick bats. Shut down that plant, shut it down completely, is the watchword of the striker.

Now while all these things are going on and men are stopped in ones and twos, a steady stream of other workers carrying their dinner pails pours through the factory gate. Why are they not molested? Oh! they are union men, belonging to a different craft from the one on strike. Instead of brickbats and insults it's "Hello, John; hello, Jim; howdy, Jack," and other expressions of good fellowship.

You see, this is a carriage factory, and it's only the Amalgamated Association of Brim Stone and Emery Polishers that is striking, the Brotherhood of Oil Rag Wipers, the Fraternal Society of White Lead Daubers, the Undivided Sons of Varnish Spreaders, the Benevolent Compilation of Wood Work Gluers, the Iron Benders' Sick and Death Benefit Union, the Oakdale Lodge of Coal Shovelers, the Martha Washington Lodge of Ash Wheelers, the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Oilers, the Engineers' Protective Lodge, the Stationary Firemen, the Portable Firemen, the F. O. O. L., the A. S. S. E. S. Societies have nothing to do with the Amalgamated Association of Brimstone and Emery Polishers.

At the next regular meeting of those societies, ringing resolutions endorsing the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Brimstone and Emery Polishers will be passed. Moral support will be pledged and five dollars' worth of tickets will be purchased for the dance given by the Ladies' Volunteer and Auxiliary Chorus for the Benefit of the Amalgamated Association of Brimstone and Emery Polishers.

The whole thing is like beating a man's brains out and then handing him a headache tablet.

During a very bitterly fought molder's strike in a northern city the writer noticed one of the prettiest illustrations of the workings of plain scabbing and craft scabbing ever witnessed.

A dense mass of strikers and sympathizers had assembled in front of the factory awaiting the exit of the strikebreakers. Out they came, scabs and craft unionists in one dark mass. Then stones, rotten eggs and other missiles began to fly, when one of the strikebreakers leaped on a store box and shouted frantically: "Stop it, stop it, for G—'s sake, stop it; you are hitting more unionists than scabs; you can't tell the difference."

That's it. Wherever scabs and union men work harmoniously in the strike-

breaking industry the devil himself can't tell the difference.

To the murky conception of a union scab, scabbing is only wrong when practiced by a non-union man. To sum the union card is a kind of scab permit that guarantees him immunity from insults, brickbats and rotten eggs.

After having instructed a green bunch of amateur scabs in the art of brimstone and emery polishing all day, he meets striking brother in the evening and forthwith demonstrates his unionism by setting up the drinks for the latter.

Craft union scabbing is the legitimate offspring of craft organization. It is forgotten by ignorance, born of imbecility and nourished by infamy.

My dear brother, I am sorry to be under contract to hang you, but I know it will please you to hear that the scaffold is built by union carpenters, the rope bears the label, and here is my card."

The audience enjoyed this description of the "craft union scab" immensely, all except the poor, ignorant S. P. and craft union dupes present.

Arnold resumed his attack on Young's and the S. P.'s unionism. He said:

"Let's go into this question of Young's union principles' a little further. You will all readily recall the street car strikes in this city in 1907. One of these strikes occurred in March of that year, the other in November. During the first strike Paul Barth, Democrat, was Mayor, and he used the police to help break the first strike. When the second strike was on, Jas. F. Grimstead, Republican, was Mayor, and he, also, used the police to break that strike.

"When those strikes were inaugurated the street car company needed scabs, and it got them, 'professional scabs,' amateur scabs, and 'craft union scabs.' Telegrams were wired to Chicago for the street car company, calling for scabs. Who forwarded those telegrams? Why, craft union telegraphers, men who believe in, uphold and support the same kind of unionism Herman F. Young supports.

"The scabs of all descriptions were rounded up, loaded on board, a train load of them, and hurried to Louisville to operate, under police protection, to break the strike of craft union motormen and conductors. Who hauled those strikebreaking scabs to Louisville? Why craft union railroad men, craft union engineers, craft union conductors, craft union firemen, and craft union switchmen, good union men, every one of them, who believe in, uphold and support the same sort of unionism that Mr. Herman F. Young and the Socialist party uphold and support, the same kind of unionism that, in the words of the S. P. outfit, constitutes 'one arm of the labor movement, the economic arm.'

The audience cheered. Arnold went on: "Let me call your attention, fellow workingmen, to another interesting event in Socialist party history, it happened in the little city of Barstow, California. A Socialist party local was organized there with sixty-three charter members, among whom were two men, named Currier and Hansen, county judge and constable respectively, elected on the Democratic ticket, but admitted by the state-organizer of the Socialist party as charter members.

"Again, when the interurban railway employees, in the city of New York, struck some years ago, and August Belmont, their master, had gathered his 'professional' and his 'amateur' scabs' under the direction of James Farley to break the strike of his slaves, what did we see the employees, craft union employees, at the power house do? Did they go out with their fellow slaves, the motormen and conductors, and help them win their strike? Of course they didn't. They were craft union men. They said in effect: Dear brothers, we sympathize with you; we would like to see you win this strike but we can not go out with you. We have a contract in our boss's desk, and we, being loyal union men, are in honor bound to keep our word. Of course, we are sorry that keeping our word, sticking to the boss according to contract compels us to cut your throats. But, of course, you, our brothers on strike, will be glad to know that the electric current to enable the scabs to run the cars is supplied by union men." Of course, the engineer and the firemen at the power house stood by their contracts and Mr. Belmont, their boss, and thereby helped him knock out in easy fashion the motormen and conductors. Hence the appropriate name for them is 'craft union scabs.'

"This is the kind of unionism Mr. Herman F. Young and the Socialist party stand for. It is the kind the Socialist Labor Party and its candidate for Congress criticize, ridicule, and condemn, as 'begotten by ignorance, born of imbecility and nourished by infamy.'

"Here is another illustration of the effectiveness of the craft unions as capable strikebreaking institutions. When the printers struck in 1904 for the 8-hour day, in this city all the big job printing plants, John P. Morton & Co., Bradley, Gilbert & Co., the Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., the Globe Printing Co., and F. C. Nuenemacher & Co., were all union shops. Thanks to the ease with which all other crafts can be lined up by the boss against the one on strike, and bound to him by his admirable system of craft contracts, and made faithful and loyal to him and unfaithful and disloyal to their striking fellow workers, all these big shops are now open shops. There is another example for you of the kind of unionism Mr. Herman F. Young, Socialist party nominee for Congress

stands for. Well, if you believe in that sort of unionism; in a word, if you believe that scabbing is wrong only when done by a non-union man; if you look upon the union card as a sort of scab permit that guarantees its holder immunity from insults, brickbats and rotten eggs, then by all means join the Socialist party, and support its craft union candidate for Congress, Mr. Herman F. Young.

"And here we dismiss, for the present, Mr. Herman F. Young and his imbecile craft unionism; but we are not quite ready to dismiss the so-called Socialist party. There are some important facts about the Socialist party that I think you ought to know and which you never learned from Socialist party orators, or privately-owned Socialist party papers.

"For instance, you do not learn from listening to their speakers and reading their alleged Socialist papers how the Socialist party in St. Louis, last April, one year ago, in the city election, sold out to the Republicans."

"At this point a young ignoramus shouted: 'Where's your proof that our party sold out. Let's have the proof.'

"All right," replied Arnold, "you shall have the proof." Arnold drew from his pocket copies of the official ballots used in the city election of St. Louis, in April, 1909, and holding the ballots so the audience could see them, showed the name of Emil Simon on both the Socialist party and the Republican party tickets.

The ignorant young S. P.-ite cried out: "Let me see that." Arnold held the ballots so he could read them, and also the official letter from the St. Louis Mayor's secretary explaining that the ballots sent him were copies of the official ballots used in the St. Louis election.

The S. P.-ite, in his impotent wrath, almost shouted: "That matter is not authentic. It's not authorized by our party. The capitalist class can print anything."

The interest was intense; and the big audience, except the S. P. dupes, was enjoying the sound drubbing the S. P. hypocrites were getting.

Arnold continued: "You see, fellow-workers, I have produced the proof in black and white of S. P. corruption."

"This young S. P. member does not seem to be satisfied with the proof. The fact is some people are so mentally constituted that they are unable to comprehend evidence when they see it right before their eyes."

The audience cheered. Arnold went on: "Let me call your attention, fellow workingmen, to another interesting event in Socialist party history, it happened in the little city of Barstow, California. A Socialist party local was organized there with sixty-three charter members, among whom were two men, named Currier and Hansen, county judge and constable respectively, elected on the Democratic ticket, but admitted by the state-organizer of the Socialist party as charter members.

"Bear in mind that the Santa Fe Rail road runs through this city of Barstow. The officials of this railroad got wind that a strike of its slaves was coming, and to be prepared for the anticipated strike the railroad company began to gather up strikebreakers and deputies and distribute them along its system, thirty or forty of whom it unloaded in the little city of Barstow, and where, think you, fellow workingmen, did these strike-breaking scabs and deputies find lodging and accommodations for their anticipated dirty work? Why, in a rooming house kept by the organizer of the Socialist party Local. This is quite a significant event in the history of the Socialist party. Yet their orators and privately owned Socialist party papers never tell you a word about this interesting fact.

"In the city of Los Angeles, Cal., they have another big Local. There was a member of that Local by the name of Otto Rehwald. He worked in one Raffel's mill. The owners decided to force an extension of the working day from 8 to 9 hours; and the men struck; that is to say, all the men struck except the aforesaid Otto Rehwald, who was a member of the Socialist party locals; while the right of the capitalists to shut down their industries is universally recognized by both craft unions and capitalist courts, and the exercise of this right by them would be sustained by all the powers of the executive arm of the government.—Is it likely that the millions of locked-out workers could be prevailed upon by the Socialist party politicians to make a serious attempt to seize the industries and attempt to operate them in their interest? Should such an attempt be made by the workers, though they numbered millions, in their unorganized, untrained, undisciplined and therefore unprepared condition they could only meet disastrous defeat and, most likely, a bloody massacre to boot, at the hands of the military arm of the government. In this way the capitalist class could coerce the unorganized, and untrained millions into a repudiation of their own vote at the

three; and thus the right of a Socialist party member to scab on his fellows and thereby help the boss to lick them was established by an official vote of the Local. This is another important and significant event in the history of the Socialist party that the big middle-class politicians and labor fakirs in control of that party want to keep you in ignorance of. If the Socialist party Locals in Los Angeles, and in Barstow, Cal., have ever been revoked for their treacherous and scabby record I have never heard of it.

"Now we will come back home, to Louisville, Ky., and take a look at the local Socialist party with headquarters at Sixth and Walnut streets. You know they send off and get S. P. big guns to come here and lecture for them. But sometimes they also get little guns. Once they sent across the river to New Albany and got Mr. Frank Goodman to come over and deliver a lecture. Who was Mr. Frank Goodman? He had been the Socialist party candidate for Congress in the New Albany, Ind., district in the Congressional election of 1906. What else was Mr. Goodman doing while he was running for Congress in New Albany? Why, he was working as a scab in John P. Morton's job printing house on Main street, in this city. And while he was doing that sort of thing scabbing on his brother craft union printers, our local Louisville, Socialist party, invited him to come to their hall and deliver under their auspices a lecture on Socialism. And the Socialist party at large, and even here in Louisville, has the brazen audacity, the unmitigated gall to call themselves the party of the working class.

"Yet one more important point. All competent writers on Socialist science hold and teach that political power is the fruit of economic power; that the capitalist class controls the machinery of government because it owns and controls the machinery of production and distribution. The source, the origin, then, of political power is economic or industrial power; and, in every land or nation the class in society that owns and controls the industries of that land or nation will control its government. What, then, are we to think of the men in control of the Socialist party, who proclaim their purpose to gain control of political power without first building and developing the industrial union or economic organization, that alone can be the source, origin or basis of their political power? They are inverting the logical order. They are putting the cart before the horse. Not only are they taking an illogical and absurd position, but a position fraught with the danger of a bloody tragedy for the workers.

"Hence, fellow workingmen, the Socialist Labor Party holds and teaches that the political organization of labor must be backed by the economic organization—the industrial union—embracing the workers in all industries, equipped with a thorough understanding of their class interests, trained and disciplined to act together as one man in defense of their interests; so that when the hour of the Social Revolution strikes, the workers will be prepared to seize and hold, and operate in the name of society, and in their own interest, all the vast industries of the nation, as well as the land itself, and proclaim the end of capitalism with its exploitation and robbery, and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. No one can doubt the power or capacity of the fifteen or twenty millions of workingmen and women thus organized in one compact and solid body to achieve the Social Revolution. Against such a large army of industrially organized, class-conscious workingmen and women embracing the workers in all the various departments, branches and subdivisions of industry, the efforts of capitalist judges to enjoin it, the legislatures to outlaw it, or the military of the capitalist government to break it, or slaughter it would prove impotent and vain.

"That is the sort of unionism the Socialist Labor Party and its candidate for Congress stand for. If you, my fellow workers, believe in this bona fide unionism, a unionism that teaches that an injury to one is an injury to all, and that it is the duty of the whole organization to protect the rights of each and all its members; a unionism that will not split the workers up into rival and antagonistic crafts to scab on one another; a unionism that does not believe in and support wage-slavery as the S. P.'s A. F. of L. craft unionism does, but, on the contrary, organizes for the express purpose of ending wage slavery and establishing the co-operative commonwealth—if you believe in this kind of unionism, you should support the Socialist Labor Party at the polls, join the organization and aid it in the accomplishment of its mission."

R. S.

History.

EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

## THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

OR

## HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES</

## WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.  
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York  
Published every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.  
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.  
Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a copy  
of their articles, and not to expect them to  
be returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED  
STATES.

In 1888 . . . . .	2,068
In 1892 . . . . .	21,187
In 1896 . . . . .	36,564
In 1900 . . . . .	74,191
In 1904 . . . . .	34,172
In 1908 . . . . .	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;  
six months, 50¢; three months, 25¢.

All communications for the Weekly  
People, whether for editorial or business  
departments, must be addressed to: The  
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York  
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on  
their papers and renew promptly in order  
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper  
regularly in two weeks from the date when  
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910.

Disguise  
Will never stand upon the stage of his-  
tory,  
Where, in the masses' turmoil, man is  
known  
But by his armor and device.

—LASSALLE.

### JULIA WARD HOWE.

The venerable nonagenarian, whose passing away on the 17th of this month the Nation mourns, and for whose loss the civilized world drapes itself in mourning, is described as a writer of "ethnic, philosophic and theologic works," as an author of "travels and science," as "a poet of no mean attainments," as "a dramatist" and as "a philanthropist." Indeed, many are her works, vast the area covered by her sympathetic soul; nevertheless that for which her memory is and will remain wreathed in immortality is no work of ethnic research; is no flight of philosophy; is no soothing theological theory; is no product of scientific erudition; it is no thrilling traveler's portrayal; it is no "Passion Flowers" in rhyme and meter; no "Hippolytus" stage unveiling of human wrath and wretchedness; not even acts and words of benevolence. That for which Julia Ward Howe takes her place among the immortals is one short effort, and that ample,—"The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

There is no philosophy, there is no theology, there is no science, there is no stage trick, and, as to philanthropy, in the common acceptance of the term, there is none of that either in the fervid lines of the "Battle Hymn." And yet, no work of science, theology or poetry fills the historic place, and achieved the task of that martial call. It was the right word uttered at the right time.

In 1861 America was in the throes of a Revolution essential to further progress. The generation of that day was called upon to snap the last link that fettered the Nation to feudal tenure. Chattel slavery was to be abolished. Science, statecraft and sentiment had spoken their last word. The moment for action, decisive action had come; a moment when Vengeance takes the field in the panoply of the Genius of the Hour, alone effective, alone healing. At that moment, in the stillness of the night the Spirit seized a Woman—she saw the Avenger "trampling out the wine where the grapes of wrath were stored"; she saw "the fatal lightnings of his terrible swift sword"; she saw "in the watch-fires of an hundred circling camps" the altar builded to the Nemesis; she read the "burning gospel writ in fiery rows of steel." She rose. In the darkness of the night, as she herself graphically describes the experience, and accustomed to write in the dark "in order not to disturb the children," she transmitted the vision to paper—and then returned to bed and slept.

That Woman was that night humanity incarnate—sane, clear-sighted, virile, untrammeled. The message went forth. It was a trumpet blast that rolled up the scrolls of the Past and unrolled the fresh scroll of the Future.

The great historic epoch of 1861 marks the birth of a New Nation. That Nation's cradle was rocked, as cradles of a Revolution ever have been and ever will be, by a Lullaby of War. In 1861 the Being that rocked the cradle and sang was Julia Ward Howe.

### CERTAINLY, THEY WORK.

This being the season of the year when the Socialist Labor Party speaker proclaiming from the platform the fact that the capitalists do not work is peculiarly liable to be interrupted by the shouted assertion that "they do work," it may be well to marshall a

few recent cases, after which the thinking man may decide for himself.

A scientist wishing to study the aurora borealis does not go to the tropics, where there is no aurora. Neither does he go to temperate climes where the aurora is very slight. He goes to the poles, where the special phenomenon he is in search of is to be found in its most highly developed form. Similarly with him who would study the phenomenon capitalist. He does not take a middle-classer, or a capitalist who has not yet blossomed forth into the full glory of his estate. He takes the fully developed article.

Among the many "fully developed articles" that have recently put themselves on exhibition, just three will do. They are Harry Payne Whitney, William K. Vanderbilt, and F. Jay Gould.

Harry Payne Whitney won the Select Stakes for three-year-olds at Newmarket, England, with his horse Whiskers.

William K. Vanderbilt wound up a long season's career on French tracks by capturing the Prix de la Garenne, coming second in the Prix de Fourches, third in the Critérium des Maisons Lafitte, establishing himself as the leading winner of flat races, and arriving fourth among the breeders of stock.

Hardly behind his distinguished railroad compeer, runs the third "fully developed article," Frank Jay Gould. This worthy toiler at the wheels of industry within two weeks of each other came second in the Maisons Lafitte and carried off first ribbon in the Prix de Fourches, thereby securing rank as thirty-third on the list of French winners for the year.

No one will deny that the excitement and nervous strain consequent on the breeding, rearing, training and racing of prize stock may be very wearing upon the constitution of its owner; especially if all these functions be performed by groomed attendants specially hired for that purpose. But what any man in his senses will deny is that such nervous strain and excitement in any way add to the economic wealth of the world. They add not a matchstick to the product of the race, they lighten not by a straw's weight the burden of toil under which the workers labor. They are, indeed indulged in and luxurized over purely by virtue of the fact that the enoyer of them lives secure from work, and upon the towering opulence created by those who do nothing else but work.

Certainly, the capitalists work—if by "work" you mean "play."

### SAVVA FEDORENKO.

The news from Canada that the application of the Russian Government for the extradition of the political refugee Savva Fedorenko has been granted by the Court comes like a shock upon the conscience of the people of the United States. The information that accompanies the news that Fedorenko's counsel have not yet exhausted all the resources that are available, and are immediately to institute habeas corpus proceedings, comes as a partial relief from which Hope re-rides.

The Hope that re-rides is not in behalf of Fedorenko alone. While he is the immediate human being at stake, there is a broader issue upon which the recurring efforts of the Czar to violate the Right of Asylum are nothing short of felonious assaults, and upon which the submission of the Canadian court is but a plain case of complicity in the attempted felony—felony upon a human Right, a Right recognized everywhere, a Right, moreover, never before violated on American soil, North, South or Central.

Only last week, Woodrow Wilson, the brilliant and cultured Democratic candidate for Governor in New Jersey whose campaign is storming that State, fired a mammoth audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm when, closing a discourse upon the infamies of political betrayal in office, he held up the mission of America in these words:

"For America, ladies and gentlemen, is not merely a piece of the surface of the earth. America is not merely a body of towns; America is an idea; America is an ideal; America is a vision. I have heard foreigners laugh at us for boasting of the size of America, and I have very naturally heard them say: 'You did not make that continent and, therefore, you have no reason to be proud of its size.' I reply: 'We have reason to be proud of its size, because a man is as big as the thing that he conquers and masters, and we conquered and mastered that continent. We made it ourselves, and we showed the greatness of our nature by making it arise in unselfish form, by taking possession of it for mankind as well as for ourselves.' That is the vision of America—America for the leadership of the world. America for the purification of the world, America for the example of the world."

Is the decision of the Canadian court to be the interpretation of these words? Is it to annex America to the Czar's slaughter yard that "we have mastered this continent"? Are the Czar's butchers the "mankind" for whom "we have taken possession" of this wide territory? Is

America's "leadership of the world" to be a leadership down and back to the raw boned barbarism of the Moscovite? Is America's "purification of the world" to be the immolation of the noblest hearts of Russia upon a Cossack's altar? Is America's "example of the world" to be meek obedience to tyranny?

In breathless silence the thinking people of this country and of the whole continent await the answer to these questions from the higher and final tribunals in Canada.

### "OPPORTUNISM."

It would be difficult to find a term by which people, who boast of its application to themselves, castigate themselves more severely than by that of "Opportunism."

To see some folks wrap themselves in the mantle of "Opportunism" one would imagine that the thing is something rare; something difficult to cultivate; a thing to be educated in only with great pains. It is nothing of the sort.

"Opportunism" is as much instinctive with man as the act of throwing up one's right hand to ward off a blow, or the act of putting forth both arms to break the force of a fall. There is no man outside of the lunatic asylum who is not an "opportunist," and most of those inside have wit enough left them to practise the trick. Only the stark mad know nothing about "Opportunism."

The man looking out of a sixth story window, and who makes up his mind to go out on the street, the first thing he does is to turn his back to that very street that is his goal, and, following the windings of staircases, land whither he started. The woman who, living up on Park avenue, wished to do some shopping on West Twenty-third street and has no time to waste, will walk eastward to board a Third avenue "L" train. And so forth. In each and all these instances opportunism is exercised. It is exercised instinctively.

"Opportunism" is the conduct that combines a goal with the material facilities, or means to attain it. "Opportunism" is so commonplace a practice that it is applied in large things as in small. It is applied in daily life; and it is applied in great historic movements.

It should seem from this that whether a person boasts of his "Opportunism," or not, "Opportunism" is so good a thing that even the boasting over it can not throw the thing itself into a bad light. Not so.

It happens with "Opportunism" what happens to many another thing. When proper, it is not boasted about; when boasted about, the boast is meant to cover impropriety. An extreme comparison will illustrate the point.

The man, woman, or child, who, being hungry, and deprived of all opportunity to satisfy the want, steals a loaf, is a very different being from the one who raises theft to a principle of action. The former regrets the act, the latter glorifies it; the former will avoid falling into the practice of thievery, the latter will seek for the opportunity. In short, the former may remain pure of mind, the latter will sink into slum-mery. So with "Opportunism."

As a sane, instinctively human and legitimate act, "Opportunism" is the individual's surrender to necessity; none will boast of that. Everyone will prefer descending to the street without first winding around corridors: he will never think of boasting of the act. When, however, the winding about to reach a goal is boasted about, then the boast partakes in all essentials of the glorification of theft.

The fact is seen in the Socialist or Labor Movement. The bapa fide "Opportunist" never boasts of his "Opportunism." He recognizes facts, surrenders to the dictates of these and pursues his goal. The mala fide "Opportunist," he with whom "Opportunism" means to "take it easy" in devous ways, struts with the feather of "Opportunism" in his cap.

Bonafide "Opportunism" answers in sociology the biologic purpose of the rat-like attachment to the rattlesnake: it at once attracts its kind, and warns man.

Follow principle, said Jefferson, and the knot unties itself.

### IMPOTENCE OF THE WAIL.

An otherwise esteemed New Orleans pure-and-simple physical force correspondent forwards to this office a copy of "The Daily Picayune" of his city dated the 13th of the current month containing a report, almost unmatched, of wretchedness through the cruelty of Property.

The story is to the effect that early on the morning of the 13th some men working in a stable on Saratoga street, near Gravier, heard the wailing of an infant in a shed, and, crawling over a lot of rubbish to investigate were horrified to find a white woman and a newborn baby. The babe was only a few hours old, but neither mother nor babe had any attention, or nourishment. Their plight was pitiful. The woman had not enough clothes even to cover the babe. She lay exhausted on some planks, and her ragged clothing was

soaked with the rain that had drizzled over the two unfortunates throughout the night. Inquiry established that the woman with her husband and their little boy had been evicted from the one room in which they lived, but had been given permission to find such shelter as they could in the shed.

That much for the story.

Our pure-and-simple physical force correspondent accompanies the "Picayune" with a letter making the following comment:

"Here is a capitalist paper giving an account of the prosperous condition of the citizens (?) of New Orleans in the shape of a Christian (?) woman giving birth to a child in a manger after a Christian (?) landlord had evicted her from a room because her husband, not a Socialist, could not pay \$2.00." And our correspondent closes with the words—

"Flow, flow, germinate!"

alluding no doubt to the passages in Eugene Sue's "The Iron Collar," in which the enslaved Gauls, smarting under the yoke of Rome, give vent, in caves and caverns, at once to their wretchedness, their impotence and their ultimate hopes while keeping ominous time with the clang of their chains:

"Oh, flow, flow, thou blood of the captive!

"Drop, drop thou dew of gore!  
Germinate, sprout up, thou avenging harvest!

"Hasten, you mower, hasten it is ripe!  
What your scythe, what it—  
What your scythe?"

The letter supplements the picture drawn by the "Picayune's" report; the "Picayune's" report supplements the letter; each, letter and report, takes its turn as Cause and Effect.

Not wails keeping time to the clanking of chains does the Hour demand. The Hour is ripe for better things—as infinitely riper as the long distance that separates the modern wage slave from the Gallic slaves of Rome—as infinitely riper as the social and economic conditions of to-day are to those of near to 2,000 years ago—as infinitely riper as modern civilization is to the social stage where Revolution had to be hatched in caves and caverns, with trepidation in its heart for harboring Treason.

As John Swinton well put it—"The Constitution of the United States is legalized Revolution." The only treason to-day is the treason to the Intellect—Treason to the Knowledge and Experience gathered by the Human Race. Guiltless were the Gallic slaves of such treason. Theirs was pardonable the act of placing the cart of Political Force before the horse of Physical Action, that horse not yet being born. Unpardonable to-day is the same posture.

Atrocities like that reported by "The Picayune" have for their orchestration the song of Gallic slaves of old—impotent wails—energies, turned from the channels of constructive Socialism, and dissipated in the mists of Anarchy.

The Beast of Property is not to be whined, nor rhetorized off the face of the earth.

### THE BLACKSMITH'S HAMMER.

The task of translating Eugene Sue's "Les Mystères du Peuple" has been kept up bravely by Mr. Daniel De Leon and now the seventeenth episode, "The Blacksmith's Hammer" (New York Labor News Company), is ready, leaving only two more to be done. For the first time this remarkable romance will have been translated completely into English. The episode before us tells of the struggles of the peasants under the old regime, in the days of Louis XIV and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. N. Y. "Sun."

### MILWAUKEE S. L. P.

Holds Successful Annual Fete—Addresses by Candidates.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 17.—The Socialist Labor Party gave its 15th annual entertainment and ball at Bohemian turn hall, Twelfth and Vine streets, yesterday afternoon and evening. Addresses were made by John Herold of Eagle River, candidate for lieutenant governor, and A. Schnabel, candidate for the assembly in the Tenth district.

The speakers attacked the Social Democrats for the phraseology used in their political posters promising to reduce the cost of living. They said it is recognized as an impossibility to reduce the cost of living by political means.

It was not in the domain of a political party, Schnabel showed, to reduce the cost of living; that could only be brought about by changes in economic laws. Such misrepresentations deceived the laboring men, and when they awoke to the fact, the public clamor would tend to create again, in the opinion of the speaker, the scenes of the Paris Commune. He also denounced the Social Democrats for having failed wholly to contribute anything to the literature of scientific Socialism.

Schnabel further compared the Socialist Labor Party with that of the Social Democrats, and said that the S. L. P. did not want to deal with franchises, but were looking for the betterment of the working class.

Herold, in his address, gave the reasons for the existence of the Socialist Labor Party.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in singing and instrumental selections. At night a dance was given in the hall for the benefit of the Party.

## THE VANITY OF SENTIMENT

Alice Stone Blackwell, a lady distinguished in the campaign of "Votes for Women," backs up her argument with the following incident in Massachusetts:

"And old farmer died leaving no will. His heirs were avaricious. They grudged the widow her right to the life use of one-third of his real estate, which was what the law at that time gave her. They hunted out a flaw in the marriage. She had always supposed that it was all right and regular, but they proved that the farmer had imposed upon her by an illegal ceremony. She was not legally his widow, and of course was not legally entitled to any share of his estate."

There is a serious omission in this story—serious if the story is at all to have any practical and useful bearing upon the question of woman's rights. The omission consists in all reference to the sex of the avaricious heirs of the old farmer. Was there no woman among them?

The point involved will appear from a passage in the address "Woman's Suffrage," issued by the Socialist Women of Greater New York in 1900. It is this:

"Answering on last April 27th a flipant fling against Woman Suffrage, made by the 'New York Times,' in which, with its usual lack of information, the paper, after pronouncing Woman Suffrage a fad, stated that women now enjoy all the rights which they

# CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents are asked to print under an assumed name. None other will be recognized.

## THE WAY THEY DO IT IN SEATTLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find check for four yearly Daily People subs, one six months and thirteen three months subs; also five yearly and two six months subs to the Weekly People, twenty-five in all.

Yours for the S. L. P.,  
D. G. O'Hanrahan.  
Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10.

## SEES THROUGH FORMER S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You have heard of me as State speaker for the Socialist party in Texas. But I have got wise to that game at last. And if God will forgive me for what I have done for them, I will never be got into such d—d rot again.

Read the article in the Chicago "Daily Socialist," October 13, Vol IV, No. 299, on the first page at the bottom of the fifth column, entitled, "Berger Urges Fixed Wages." Berger urges the Milwaukee administration to adopt the eight-hour day, and two dollars per day wages. H—! How is that for S—ocialism? The capitalists here in Galveston pay day laborers from three to four dollars per day, and they don't call it "S—ocialism" either.

The Socialist program as taught by Marx has no provision for wages, either "fixed" or unfixed.

Are the S. P. comrades going to continue to pay dues for such con games as the Milwaukee bunch and other "distinguished leaders" are loading them with?

Before I would follow such a bunch of con men as they are, I would go over to the G. O. P. and vote for Teddy and Taft.

Your comrade in the war,  
C. W. Stewart.  
Galveston, Tex., October 17.

## S. L. P. LEAFLET TAKES AT LIEBKNECHT MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the Karl Liebknecht meeting here in Providence we put into the hands of every one who attended the leaflet, "S. L. P. vs. S. P." of which we had a supply. One German asked for the leaflet, but with few exceptions every one took a copy and kept it. After a while Comrade Liebknecht came along with the slick fakir, Fred Hurst. I handed Liebknecht a leaflet and gave Hurst one. Comrade Liebknecht looked at his and said to Hurst, "The Socialist Labor Party," and smiled. About eight o'clock a policeman showed up, but went upstairs and we followed as we had given out all the leaflets. The policeman looked around, but did not find us upstairs. It looked that way to me. As we arrived upstairs Mr. Policeman went right down.

We paid our ten cents and though we could not understand German, still I understood many of the points. Liebknecht dwelt upon the union and political solidarity of the proletariat and made a telling address to an audience of about 800. After the address he held a sort of reception, and Comrade Leach and I presented ourselves. I thanked him as an S. L. P. man for his telling points on the necessity for economic and political action by the workers.

One of the audience wanted to know if I felt proud of the work I did in giving out the leaflets. I said I certainly did, as it was a presentation of facts and a movement that could not stand on facts could not live. This man blamed De Leon—"the leaflet was some of his work." I further told him that the address of the speaker knocked holes out of pure and simple unionism, Gompers style, which the S. P. stood for. One man alongside of me said "don't fight!" but the starch was taken out of my S. P.—er and he left me. I next saw others reading the leaflet and not one was thrown away.

G. M. S.  
Providence, R. I., October 19.

## LIGHT ON J. WESLEY HILL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that the Rev. John Wesley Hill is attracting attention to himself as a Socialist killer, it may be well to recall a performance of his last April.

At his own Metropolitan Temple, with himself on the list of speakers, a mass meeting was arranged for the United States Civil Service Retirement

## RAISING A CHINESE WALL AROUND LIEBKNECHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last week I was instructed by our National Secretary to make an appointment for De Leon and himself with Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who is now on a lecture tour under the auspices of the Socialist party. I managed to see Liebknecht at Newark the evening he lectured there and made the appointment, same to take place at his hotel 10 a. m. Saturday. He was not able to give me the correct name of the hotel, but thought I would have no difficulty in locating it through the S. P. Reception Committee.

Acting upon this I telephoned "Comrade" Meyer of the *Volkszeitung*, and asked him the correct name of the hotel, telling him I already had an appointment with Dr. Liebknecht. Meyer immediately demanded who I was, what my business was, how I found out his name, and a dozen other questions, showing plainly that he was very apprehensive about anyone meeting Liebknecht and telling him some truths about the Socialist movement in this country. Finally, after giving me the name of the hotel, he strongly urged against keeping the appointment, or in other words, it would be prevented if possible.

This they failed to do, but it plainly shows the attitude of the S. P. in trying to suppress the actual state of affairs which exists in this country, and is very contrary to the stand an S. L. P. man would take upon a similar occasion. Why all this anxiety? That in itself is a conviction.

H. W. M.  
Newark, N. J., Oct. 17.

## A REMINDER TO THE EAST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please find enclosed seven more subscriptions for the dear old *Weekly People*, two yearlies, two semi-annuals and three for three months each.

Say, it would do us way down here in the South a whole lot of good to see New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island sending in from two to three hundred subs a week for *The People*. When we consider the awful condition of mind of the millions of workers everywhere, it ought to prompt us at least to do our duty.

Let no S. L. P. man ever entertain the thought of surrendering the field to the corrupt, compromising and scabby, middle class, Socialist party outfit. We must fight them, expose them, refuse them, just as we do all other misleaders and betrayers of the men and women of our class.

Jas. H. Arnold.  
Louisville, Ky., October 16.

## AND STILL THEY COME.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice in yesterday's correspondence column a letter from Youngstown with greetings from ex-S. P.—ites there to ex-S. P.—ites here. They are returned and another added. I am enclosing herewith a copy of another resignation from that organization which declared in Copenhagen that in America there was nothing to unite with, and I can state that this latest recruit's action has been hastened by that very declaration. In Youngstown and such places where the numerical strength of the two parties is nearly equal, it should be easy to get recruits from the S. P., but here in Philadelphia, where we are a mere handful and the S. P. is a strong political machine, it takes some moral courage to "commit suicide."

Comrade Wysham, a copy of whose resignation I send, has been a member of the S. P. for five years and a hard worker all the time until a year ago when he was convinced that the S. L. P. was correct in tactics. Since then he has been "boring from within," hoping that by some miracle the "Ethopian" would change his color; until at last the bone-headed "nothing to unite with" attitude has driven him out to add himself to that "nothing."

A good deal of discussion has been going on in S. P. circles here over the recent resignations of Miss Rantz and Sclarowitz. By some they are denounced as traitors; others hope they "will see the error of their way" and return, by at least next Yom Kippur, but most are agreed that their loss will be felt by the "Partel," and their places hard to fill. There will be more places for the S. P. to fill later on and perhaps as Sclarowitz has suggested to them they may make "resignations" a part of their order of business.

R. McL.

(Copy of Wysham's Resignation.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1910.  
City Central Committee,  
Local Philadelphia,  
Socialist Party,

Comrades:—

I hereby resign as a paid-up member from the Socialist party, and will apply for admission to membership to the Socialist Labor Party. This step has been taken after long and serious consideration, and I now realize that it is the only course for a revolutionary Socialist to take.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
Tom Wysham.

666 N. Eighth St., Philadelphia.

of the compliment paid him by the Socialists.—Evening American, Bellham, September 30.

## LIEBKNECHT IN NEW HAVEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Karl Liebknecht spoke in the Grand Opera House Sunday afternoon. It did not take him long to observe in this country that there is no difference between the exploitation of the working class here and in Germany; that there was no difference whether they be shot by a Democratic bullet or a monarchical ball; he saw the same misery here as in Germany; and the capitalist enjoyed as much liberty there as here. Liebknecht described how the German proletariat achieved solidarity and he wished heartily that the American would accomplish the same. He hoped that they could settle all their differences among themselves. On this point he said: "Here in America as nowhere else are so many nationalities represented among the working class; what an opportunity to practise and display international solidarity in fighting our common foe, capitalism!"

Liebknecht did not mention, or has not yet observed our American labor fakirs, the greatest obstacle in the path of unity, from Gompers and Mitchell down to the leaders of the Socialist party, the A. F. of L. candidates for its support.

No questions were asked for at the close of the meeting, but I questioned myself this way: can it be that the *Volkszeitung*, an accomplice of the labor fakirs, is trying with the aid of Liebknecht to rejuvenate her followers and help swell their votes to a "million?"

Men with beer paunches were very conspicuous at the meeting. I heard one say when going out, "Nice entertainment, but dry!"

The audience was convulsed with laughter by the sarcastic remarks of the speaker. The house was full.

G. L.  
New Haven, Conn., October 17.

## A CHICAGO S. P.-ER TRAPPED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Saturday evening Comrades Carm, Kuchenbecker, Lingenfelter and the writer planted the S. L. P. stand on the corner of Peoria and Madison avenues. A successful meeting was held; many copies of the *Weekly People* and pamphlets were sold.

After closing the meeting we journeyed to Green street, one block away where an S. P. speaker was holding a large crowd. Lingenfelter remained to ask questions of the speaker. At the proper time he put the usual "disruptive" S. L. P. questions. He was called a liar and otherwise abused. The S. P. speaker being easy, dared Lingenfelter to take the stand. The challenge was accepted and the S. L. P. was again vindicated.

Lingenfelter proceeded to prove who was a liar. Extracting from his pocket a copy of the "Provoker," he asked the audience if they recognized the paper, knew Thomas Morgan, the editor, and were aware of his being a Socialist party candidate for office this election. After receiving affirmative answers, Lingenfelter proceeded to read from the "Provoker." The truth brought to light was too much, the S. P. speaker became hysterical, flew into a rage, called a policeman, who placed Lingenfelter under arrest. After being held one and one-half hours, he was liberated without any charges placed against him.

The truth must hurt if to speak it to an S. P. audience means a ride to police' headquarters. However, the S. L. P. intends to clear the Socialist movement, even if every time we try we are placed under arrest.

Herbert Johnson.  
Chicago, Ill., October 20.

## WARN'S AGAINST FALSE LABOR LEADERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some good hearted individual has sent to me a bundle of papers, including several copies of the *Weekly People*, which I was very glad to receive. I am in the western part of Brazil, where it takes six weeks for mail to reach from the States.

These papers have been good food for thought. I know now that Labor in the United States is in a deplorable condition owing to the faking methods of the "labor leaders" of to-day. Take, for instance, the case of Spokane, Wash., as exposed by the former Editor James Wilson of the "I-am-a-bum." I remembered, when I was in the States a year ago last July, an appeal for money and assistance went forth from the head office to the "comrades" and "workers," begging them to give their "mite and all" to the "downtrodden comrades in Spokane," to "help them win their grand cause." And now we have in print a confession of the wholesome and potty stealing which has been going on there

under cover of an alleged "free speech

expressed his appreciation, however, fight." We are told that large sums of

money were donated by the enthusiastic comrades, which, it is now confessed were divided among Wilson and his mates, while many of these who volunteered to suffer for the cause were left to die in prison.

I further received a number of copies of the "Appeal to Reason," "Chicago Daily Socialist" and other S. P. papers. Not having read anything on the condition of the producing class in the States for a whole year, it seemed I could understand better than when I was perusing these papers at every issue. But in all these S. P. papers I fail to find a single constructive cure advocated. It seems they are full of reading matter of a tone that breeds in people's minds only a desire for dumb revolt, which the capitalists are well prepared for and would be only too glad to exercise their gatling guns on.

That the revolt is coming to a head there is no reasonable doubt, and the outcome a child can predict unless the Socialist movement frees itself of the unbalanced hot-heads and equally dangerous trimmers who to-day are hanging onto its flanks.

Thomas Dickman.  
Rio Madeira, Brazil, August 22.

## ONLY FOLLOWING FOOTSTEPS OF OTHER S. P.'S.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I had an occasion to make a trip south last week, going from Evansville to Nashville; thence by way of Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn. On my return I stopped over at Chattanooga, and one of the first things that attracted my attention was a notice that Seth McCallan (Col. Dick Maple), who is on the S. P. ticket for Governor of Tennessee, would speak that evening. I availed myself of the opportunity to hear him.

No questions were asked for at the close of the meeting, but I questioned myself this way: can it be that the *Volkszeitung*, an accomplice of the labor fakirs, is trying with the aid of Liebknecht to rejuvenate her followers and help swell their votes to a "million?"

Men with beer paunches were very conspicuous at the meeting. I heard one say when going out, "Nice entertainment, but dry!"

The audience was convulsed with laughter by the sarcastic remarks of the speaker. The house was full.

G. L.  
New Haven, Conn., October 17.

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Theo Jung.  
Evansville, Ind., October 16.

## S. P. SPELLBINDER FOR OLD PARTY CANDIDATES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here is something about the "Socialist" party from this end of the country. It is a report of a prominent member of that party, a man named Stevens, stumping for a Republican candidate. The enclosed is a clipping from the Portland Daily News, October 10.

H. M.

Portland, Ore., October 11.

(Enclosure.)

Jay Bowerman's managers are adopting unique campaign methods to help boost their candidate. Following the example set by politicians of Milwaukee during the last campaign, a number of Socialist street-corner speakers will be hired and a campaign of soap-box oratory will be carried on until the election.

J. D. Stevens, a leading member of the Portland Socialist party, is the first speaker to take the stump for the Republican candidate. Saturday night Stevens regaled a crowd at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets and amused and startled his hearers by urging them to vote for Bowerman. Stevens "roasted" Senator Bourne and Oswald West, and warned the crowd that if West was elected there would be another financial panic.

## AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years he preaches have been vainly trying to answer.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Cloth, Price 50 Cents.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 CITY HALL PLACE  
NEW YORK.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. J. H., NEW YORK.—Neither the middle class, nor the capitalist class, nor yet the plutocracy or Top-Capitalist, pay taxes "on a true valuation of their property." While the tax come from the plunder of Labor's product in the pocket of the employing class, this class is notoriously a tax-dodger. The taxes it pays are below the figure that the law requires.

E. E., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Yes, dearest, The People does recognize "the mission and effectiveness of war." But War is one thing; Riot another. War implies organization and discipline; necessary things in Socialism; Riot implies Anarchy. Chew it over.

E. D. B., MANCHESTER, N. H.—Spiritually, so to speak, the Socialist party and the A. F. of L. have one soul—neither can exist without the grace of the capitalist class. The A. F. of L. does not organize but with the consent of the employer; the breath in the S. P. nostrils is the advertising it gets from the capitalist press.

C. S., SOMERVILLE, N.

**OFFICIAL**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,  
National Secretary, 144 Duchess Avenue,  
Linden, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the  
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall  
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no  
Party announcements can go in that  
are not in this office by Tuesday,  
8 p.m.

**IMPORTANT FOR SECTION COOK  
COUNTY, ILL.**

To the members of the Socialist Labor  
Party of Cook County, Ill.

Comrades:—The members of the General Committee are earnestly endeavoring to find the most effective way of building up the movement in Cook County. This has taken up most of the sessions of the General Committee meetings for some time past. Several good suggestions were made, but the members of the committee feel that this should be laid before the entire membership for action.

One thing, however, the committee did decide; that is to arrange an Entertainment and Ball for the benefit of the agitation fund. The National Organizer will be here on the 20th of November and will stay till New Year, with good prospects of remaining for an unlimited time.

Besides engaging Katz, we are endeavoring to secure the services of at least one more able organizer. We are in communication with several comrades, with good prospects of securing one on reasonable terms.

This and other important matters will come up for discussion at the next General Party meeting to be held on SUNDAY, October 30, 2:30 p.m. sharp, AT HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, 816 MILWAUKEE AVENUE, NEAR CHICAGO AVENUE.

For Section Cook County, Ill.,  
Ignatz Friedman, Organizer.

**SECTION NEW YORK'S CALL FOR  
PRESENTS.**

To Sections, Members and Sympathizers of the S. L. P.

Comrades:

This is a direct call upon you to aid us in making our Annual Fall Festival the success that it should be made. Jointly with this affair which this year will be held on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 24, 1910, at Grand Central Palace, New York City, we usually arrange a bazaar and fair on the occasion of which all presents sent to us by members and sympathizers are auctioned off, the proceeds to go towards the Daily People.

Are YOU with us? If you are show it by your actions. We need the co-operation of all in order to succeed. What we expect you to do is to send us some handiwork of any description, such as women are able to make. Fancy sofa pillows, centre pieces for tables, chair cushions, dolls, or any other object of ever so little value can be disposed of profitably at these fairs. It is through this medium that we have often in the past raised funds that enabled the Daily People to go ahead with its work of enlightening the masses. Often in the past the money from these sources helped the Daily People to keep up its good work.

All presents should be sent to L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

**KATZ IN MINNESOTA.**

St. Paul, Minn.—October 22-23-24-  
25-26-27.

Duluth, Minn.—October 28-29-30-31.  
Superior, WISCONSIN—November  
1-2-3.

Minneapolis, Minn.—November 4-5-  
6-7-8-9-10-11.

**LOUISVILLE OPEN-AIR MEETING.**

Seventeenth street and High avenue,  
Tuesday, October 27, 7:30 p.m.  
Fourth and Central avenues, South  
Louisville, November 3, 7:30 p.m.  
Every Saturday night, Third and  
Market streets, 7:30 p.m.

Jas. H. Arnold.

**MILWAUKEE OPEN AIR MEETINGS.**

Saturday, October 29.  
Fourth and Grand avenue. Speakers,  
Karl Oberheu and John Herold.

Tuesday, November 1.

Eleventh and Walnut streets. Speak-  
ers, Albert Schnabel and John Herold.

Thursday, November 3.

Fourth and Grand avenue. Speakers,  
K. Oberheu and Alb. Schnabel.

Saturday, November 5.

Third avenue and Mitchell. Speakers,  
K. Oberheu and John Herold.

If you cannot do anything else send  
us ten cents in stamps and the names  
and addresses of five intelligent work-  
ingmen and we will send them sample  
copies of the Weekly People.

**FEDORENKO DEFENSE FUND****Urgent Need of Finances to Free Russian  
Revolutionist.**

The Canadian Government has decided to extradite Savva Fedorenko, a Russian political refugee seeking an asylum in America. He is to be thrust back into the clutches of Bloody Czar Nicholas and the Russian Autocracy—and this means Fedorenko's death, for he was too active and dangerous a revolutionist to be pardoned by the feudal government of Russia.

We must thwart this attempt to murder the Russian Revolutionist. The Right of Political Asylum must not be destroyed. An appeal will be taken by counsel for Fedorenko, and a gigantic legal battle be fought to prevent an extradition outrage. For this purpose money is required to defray the legal and other expenses; and all friends of Russian Freedom, all who desire to maintain untarnished the right of Political Asylum in America, are urged to contribute to the Fedorenko Defense Fund. Contributions are to be sent to Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, 230 East Broadway, New York City.

**D. D. CRAWFORD.**

Father and brother now prospecting; would like to have you with us. For information call on J. J. Doane, Mesa, Arizona.

**GOOD INCREASE.****Marks This Week's Contributions to the  
New York State Campaign Fund.**

Since our last report the following contributions have been received:—

A. Sand, B'klyn, pledge .....	\$ 1.00
A. Gleifort, B'klyn, donation ..	1.00
A. Klien, N. Y., donation .....	1.65
S. Moskowitz, N. Y., pledge .....	1.00
Paul Augustine, N. Y., donation ..	1.00
M. Rosenberg, N. Y., pledge .....	2.00
J. Mazanek, N. Y., pledge .....	1.00
L. C. Fraina, N. Y., pledge .....	1.00
B. Engel, N. Y., donation .....	1.00
H. Goldsmith, N. Y., donation ..	1.00
Chas. Hillwitz, B'klyn, donation ..	25
J. Schwartz, B'klyn, donation ..	2.00
W. J. Daniels, N. Y., donation ..	.50
H. Halpern, N. Y., donation .....	.35
O. Sorensen, N. Y., donation ..	1.00
O. J. Hughes, B'klyn, donation ..	1.00
F. B. Guarnier, N. Y., pledge .....	5.00
J. Simon, N. Y., pledge .....	1.00
J. Graff, N. Y., pledge .....	1.00
J. Scheurer, N. Y., pledge .....	1.00
Solon De Leon, N. Y., donation ..	10.00
L. Witsky, N. Y., pledge .....	1.00
"Ex-49," B'klyn, donation .....	1.00
F. R. Lucas, B'klyn, donation ..	1.00
A. Wildermuth, Troy, donation ..	1.00
J. P. Gilley, Troy, donation .....	1.00
Octave M. Held.	

**CAMPAIGN SLIDES.**

(Continued from page 4.)

below as the Mayor would have the public believe.

When the writer asked Bowers why they did not show that up in the "Arm and Torch," he was told that the Socialist party could not afford to lose its source of information.

Furthermore, Bowers has known for years that the writer was a member of the Socialist Labor Party and that the information that he (Bowers) handed over to the writer, was handed to him without the writer's solicitation.

A sign shop at 438 Summit street. Dinner time, Saturday, October 8. Shop closed for lunch. When owner returns, he finds this order on his pad which hangs outside of the shop door: "Call at Central Labor Hall at once—314 Cherry. H. H. Cutter."

I did not go to Central Labor Hall as I was busy on something else. Half an hour after that the writer of that order came to the shop and ordered some card signs. He told me that I could fix my price and send my bill along with cards. I told him that my price would be 10 cents apiece and that the cards would be delivered at Labor Hall before night. I delivered the cards myself. The office was closed, so I left them at the door and brought the bill back.

The same day that this thing happened Paul Dinger, S. L. P. member, came to Toledo and we had a rousing meeting that night. On Saturday, October 15 Dinger was here again. We had a meeting, distributed some Weekly People, and many leaflets on the "S. L. P. vs. the S. P." For these actions Dinger was nearly mobbed by drunken S. P.ites and craft union fakirs' emissaries. They tore our banner, and tried to upset the box upon which Dinger was standing. They added to their hoodlumism by yelling "liars," "scabs," and other choice epithets. We stood this from 7 o'clock in the evening until 11 o'clock, when we adjourned after telling the crowd that we would be at the same corner next Saturday.

In connection with the Central Labor Hall job for cards, I may say that when I related the matter to Dinger and to Kendall, they thought it was meant as a bribe intending to hush us up. And in going over all the facts in connection with the matter, it does look like a piece of such stupidity on the pure and simple's part.

Octave M. Held.

**UNCLE SAM AND  
BROTHER JONATHAN.**

(Continued from page 4.)

true meaning of solidarity, and hence, among other reasons the Industrial Union is a social-political necessity. The only ONE first step, that is a step, is the revolutionary education of the workers. The S. L. P. and the industrial unionists are attending to that.

**FRANK E. PASSONNO'S TOUR.**

S. L. P. Candidate for Governor. Poughkeepsie—Wednesday, Oct. 26. Kingston—Thursday, Oct. 27. Schenectady—Friday, Oct. 28. Troy—Saturday, Oct. 29.

**JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.**

S. L. P. Candidate for Lieut-Governor. Amsterdam—Wednesday, Oct. 26. Gloversville—Thursday, Oct. 27. Schenectady—Friday, Oct. 28. Troy—Saturday, Oct. 29. Albany—Monday, Oct. 31. Hudson—Tuesday, Nov. 1. Kingston—Wednesday, Nov. 2. Poughkeepsie—Thursday, Nov. 3. Newburgh—Friday, Nov. 4. New York City—Saturday, Nov. 5.

**OPEN AIR MEETINGS, SECTION  
RICHMOND COUNTY.**

Saturday, October 29—Castleton avenue and Elizabeth street, West New Brighton. Speakers, W. A. Walters and E. Moonells of New York.

Open air meetings are held regularly as follows:

SUNDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.

FRIDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.

SATURDAY: 40th street and Lan-

caster avenue.

**LOUISVILLE OPEN-AIR MEETING.**

Seventeenth street and High avenue,

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If you cannot do anything else send

us ten cents in stamps and the names

and addresses of five intelligent work-

ingmen and we will send them sample

copies of the Weekly People.

**A LIMITED NUMBER OF  
Daily People****Anniversary Medallions**

have been procured from the manufacturers and are offered to the first comers at

30 Cents Postage prepaid.

Detached from its red ribbon, this medallion makes a charming watch fob, and will always bring back memories of the trying times our Party Press has withstood.

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This  
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ITALIAN  
VS.  
S. D. P.  
—  
Five Cents

N. Y. Labor  
News Co.

**THE HEROIC AGE****FUTURE OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT DEPENDS UPON WHAT WE DO TO-DAY.**

The men of the Active Brigade were busy last week. They kept us on the jump, filling orders for literature, and listing new readers.

The propaganda work done last week is sure to bear fruit in increasing the number of those having a clear line of social progress to work for.

Propaganda effort such as that of last week is really the kind of work we ought to keep up all the time. To depend upon the seasons when the capitalist parties whip up political enthusiasm limits our main efforts to a few brief weeks just prior to elections. Our campaigning should not wait upon capitalist convenience and purpose. It must be continuous.

The future of the Movement depends largely upon what we do today. Persistent work and patience in education now will tell in a Movement of greater magnitude later on—a Movement which will make itself felt in every nook and corner of the nation.

For a time we of the S. L. P. will have to be more alert, persistent, and tireless than ever; then will come plenty of new adherents to make the work lighter for the intrepid band which to-day, caring naught for applause, works to further a great principle.

Sometimes Socialists are heard to deplore the slowness of the Movement's progress, and yet, as J. Holland Rose, the English historian, recently remarked, Socialism has been the most noteworthy phenomenon of the past fifty years.

We live in the Heroic Age of the Movement, whose call is:

"Do thy part  
Here in the living day, as did the great  
Who made old days immortal!"

Do thy part. Teach the workers that they must think for themselves, must organize to emancipate themselves. The leagued fraud of capitalist press, pulpit, and politician cannot stand against single truth and the courage of men who, despite lies and abuse, keep steadily at the work of enlightening the proletariat.

The roll of honor, list of those sending two or more subscriptions during the week, is:

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. .... 4  
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. .... 3  
J. W. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal. .... 2  
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo. .... 4

STODEL'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.